



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

*Inspection of immigrants at San Juan during the week ended December 15, 1900.*

SAN JUAN, P. R., December 17, 1900.

SIR: I submit herewith report of alien steerage passengers arriving at this port during the week ended December 15, 1900: December 13, German steamship *Allemannia*, from Hamburg, St. Thomas, West Indies, with 1 immigrant.

Respectfully,

H. S. MATHEWSON,  
*Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,  
Chief Quarantine Officer for Porto Rico.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,  
*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

TURKEY.

[Report No. 256.]

*Report from Constantinople.*

CONSTANTINOPLE, December 5, 1900.

*Sanitary condition of Turkey.*

SIR: The sanitary condition of the Turkish provinces is good. The official sanitary reports state that there is no epidemic anywhere. The number of deaths registered in Smyrna during the month of last September is 248. In Medina the number for the month of July is 157 of which 14 are due to smallpox; of these 157 deaths, 72 were children. In Djiddah the number of deaths during the month of July was 95, of which 29 were children; 4 were from smallpox. In Constantinople public health is also good. There exists an epidemic of scarlet fever as well as sporadic cases of other contagious diseases, but as it can be seen by the number of deaths registered during the last month I may report what I have already stated that public health is good. In fact from November 5 to December 3, 784 deaths have been registered in Constantinople; of these 2 were from measles, 10 from diphtheria, 10 from scarlet fever, 14 from typhoid fever, and 47 from acute inflammation of the respiratory organs.

*The sanitary board.*

The last two sittings of the superior sanitary council or the international sanitary commission have been interrupted—the sanitary representatives of the 12 governments there represented having quitted the meeting. The reason of so doing is that the Ottoman Government, not taking into consideration the existing rules, which have been accepted by all the governments represented at the Commission Mixte du Tarif Sanitaire, and sanctioned by his majesty the sultan, has appointed as a member of said superior sanitary council a gentleman who has not the qualities required by the above-mentioned rules. Said appointment has been made in consequence of the death of the inspecteur-adjunct, who according to the above-mentioned rules and regulations must be a qualified doctor of medicine, knowing already the sanitary service. The United States sanitary commissioner, according to the instructions he has received from the United States legation, follows his colleagues, but independently.

Respectfully,

SPIRIDION C. ZAVITZIANO,  
*United States Sanitary Commissioner.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,  
*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*